

fauna of the Nicobar Islands, by Mr. V. Ball, of the Geological Survey of India, who paid a short visit of eight days to the new settlement at the Nancowry harbour, situated between the northern coast of that island and the southern coast of of Camorta, and to Trinkutt, all three belonging to the middle group of the Nicobars. The author had but little time for collecting birds; and among the twenty-one species observed by him, only two (a *Turnix* and an *Ægialitis*) had not been before recorded from Camorta; unfortunately, of neither were specimens preserved for determination. We have only room for one remark, which is that *Eulabes andamanensis* (Ibis, 1867, p. 331) was found on that island, thus justifying Lord Walden's belief in its range extending from the Andamans to the Nicobars.

XLII.—*Letters, Announcements, &c.*

The following letters, addressed "To the Editor of the 'Ibis,'" have been received by us:—

Calcutta, April 2, 1870.

SIR,—I send you a few notes on the Ornithology of the Cardamum Hills of Travancore, taken during a six weeks' tour I lately made there; but, as Elephant-hunting was my chief object, I was unable to form a large collection. Many of the species, however, are interesting, and show a strong resemblance to the Cingalese birds. The Cardamum Hills extend from latitude 9° N. to latitude 10° 20', where they approach the Pulney and Annamallay ranges, and are from 3000 to 8000 feet in height. They rise very abruptly from the plains on the east, and slope gradually to the west coast, in which direction the Perryaur, the only important stream, also flows. In many parts they are covered with magnificent virgin forest up to the height of 6000 feet; but a great deal of the country is open, covered with tall lemon-grass or scattered trees, and the valleys are filled with dense bamboo- or reed-jungle. Rhododendrons flourish above 6000 feet; and at that elevation most of the birds of the Neilgherries are found. One remarkable feature in the ornithology of the district is the absence of Birds-of-prey; for,

with the exception of *Gyps bengalensis*, *Otogyps calvus*, and *Neophron percnopterus*, and a few Kites, *Milvus govinda*, I rarely saw a large bird. *Ketupa ceylonensis* is common in the lower valleys; and I observed *Asio brachyotus* on the open hills. *Cypselus melba* is numerous at the highest elevations; and I got one specimen of the pretty little *Hirundo domicola*, which hitherto has, I believe, been only found in India on the Neilgherries. *Caprimulgus monticolus* is abundant; and many beautiful birds, such as *Merops quinticolor*, *Coracias indica*, *Loriculus vernalis*, *Pericrocotus flammeus*, and *Dendrophilus frontalis*, light up the forest with their brilliant colours. The monotonous note of *Megalama viridis* is heard in the forest during the whole day; and another pretty Barbet, *Xantholama malabarica*, is not uncommon. Perhaps the most remarkable bird found in the forests is the great *Homraius bicornis*, which sometimes assembles in flocks, of from twenty to thirty, at some favourite fruit-tree. Their deep croak and rushing wings are often heard in the heavy forest as well as in the more open *sholahs*; and the small Hornbill, *Tockus gingalensis*, is equally common with, and far more easy of approach than his large cousin. *Palaornis columboides* here replaces the Green Parrakeet of the Plains, but prefers the jungle to the open country. Of Woodpeckers three or four species are common, especially *Chrysocolaptes sultaneus*, *Hemicercus canente*, and *Gecinus striolatus*; but I only once saw the fine *Muelleripicus striolatus*. The Shrikes were poorly represented by *Tephrodornis sylvicola*; but their absence was made up for by *Edolius malabaricus*, *Tchitrea paradisi*, *Pericrocotus ferrugineus*, *Eulabes religiosa* and other beautiful birds. On the open grassy hills *Pomatorhinus horsfieldi*, *Pratincola caprata*, *Otocompsa jocosa* and *Corydalla rufula* were common, while in the tall forest *Iaxus luteolus*, *Criniger icterica*, and *Alcippe pæocephala* found a congenial abode. Of Warblers I saw but very few species, and only obtained *Phylloscopus viridanus*. Single specimens of *Parus atriceps*, *Malacocercus subrufus*, and *Oreocates cinclorhynchus* are in my collection, also *Oriolus kundu* and *Hemipus picatus*, which is common about the little mountain-streams. The fine large *Carpophaga insignis* is very common,

and that lovely bird *Chalcophaps indica* was often seen flashing through the trees. Long after dark the loud scream of *Pavo cristatus* could be heard in the jungle; but in the dense bush in which it lives I rarely saw it. *Gallus sommerati* was very common, especially in bamboo-jungle; and the only other game-birds I saw were an occasional *Galloperdix spadicea* and *Perdicula erythrorhyncha*, which last was extremely abundant in the long grass. *Grallæ* and *Anseres* were almost entirely wanting, owing, probably, to the scarcity of water; but I saw one or two *Gallinago nemoricola*, and a magnificent pair of *Graculus javanicus* were fishing on the Perryaur. Of all the inhabitants of the hills nothing interested me so much as the herds of wild Elephants which abound there; and, owing to the care with which they are protected by the Travancore Government, and the value of the Cardamums grown in their favourite forests, I have no doubt they will remain for centuries in undisturbed possession of these mountains. I hope before long to have some notes to send you from another part of India, and remain

Yours faithfully,

H. J. ELWES.

Peshawur, April 23rd, 1870.

SIR,—I find that one of the Swans must be included in our Indian avifauna. Fine specimens have, on two occasions, been killed at Rawul-Pindee; and several have been obtained in the neighbourhood of Peshawur. One of these latter has been preserved in the local museum. No works of reference were available, and I am not well acquainted with this genus; but the specimen appeared to me identical with the species that I have seen killed in our Norfolk marshes. I will let you know hereafter what the species really is.

Indicator xanthonotus was supposed to have been found in Sikhim only. Scarcely any of our museums contain specimens; and I only know the species from Dr. Jerdon's excellent figure in his 'Illustrations of Indian Ornithology.' During the last two years Colonel Delmé-Radcliffe has procured two or three

specimens (one of which he has kindly presented to me) in Huzara, of an *Indicator*, which is probably *I. xanthonotus*, although it differs from that figure in being of a somewhat deeper brown, and in having the middle of the back pale straw-colour, and the lower part of the back and rump orange-yellow, instead of the whole of the back and rump golden-yellow. If distinct, I would name it, after the accomplished Falconer who first brought it to notice, *I. RADCLIFFII*.

Hodgsonius phœnicuroides, supposed to be confined to Sikhim, is not uncommon in Cashmere: the Marquess of Huntly procured a specimen there; and Colonel Maister has just given me another, which he shot there last year. I am at a loss to comprehend how Dr. Jerdon could place this bird, along with *Brachypteryx*, among the Thrushes. It cannot possibly be dissociated from *Larvivora*, *Cyanecula*, and so forth.

Sturnus unicolor, a well-marked species, as I now consider it, with its yellow bill and long brilliant neck-hackles, hitherto recorded only from Cashmere, I found to-day breeding in holes in willows in Peshawur—the nests, composed of grass, all ready, and both birds constantly in and out of the holes, but no eggs laid as yet.

Picus scindianus, supposed to belong chiefly to Scinde, but already recorded by me, on the strength of a specimen obtained by Capt. C. H. T. Marshall, from Bhawalpoor, I have recently found very common in the Salt-range, and everywhere west of the Sutledge, at Rawul-Pindee, Attock, and Peshawur; and Colonel Maister has given me a specimen killed at Goolmerg, in Cashmere.

The avifauna of the Peshawur valley needs careful study. Numerous species, hitherto unrecorded as Indian, or only recorded from the Himalayas, appear not uncommonly there; and many other novelties may be expected to be met with.

Passer salicicolus, *Ruticilla rufiventris* and *Ammomanes lusitana* are all apparently breeding here now; I have not succeeded in finding either eggs or nests, nor, occupied as I am, am I likely to do so; but the condition of the testes and ovaries leaves no doubt on the subject.

Yours &c.,

ALLAN HUME.

Simla, June 24th, 1870.

SIR,—Your readers will be familiar with the beautiful figure of *Ruticilla ruficularis*, Moore (P. Z. S., 1854, p. 27, pl. lix.). The exact *habitat* of this species has not hitherto, I believe, been known; the only specimens in existence formed, it is said, part of Griffith's Collection in the East-India Company's Museum. Mr. Moore originally gave the habitat as Northern India; but both Dr. Jerdon and Mr. Blyth, regarding, I fancy, the species as a purely Afghan one, excluded it from our Indian avifauna. During the early part of the present year Major Delmé-Radcliffe wrote to me, mentioning the occurrence, near Attock, of considerable numbers of a large Redstart with which he was not familiar; and later he kindly carbolized a couple, and despatched them to me. Being absent from headquarters, I have only just received the specimens, which prove to be a male and female of the species just named. In the interim I have visited Attock and Peshawur, and, guessing from his description what the birds were, made all possible inquiries about them. It appears that they are regular winter visitants to the Peshawur Valley, extending at least as far down as Attock (where they were very numerous during the past cold season), and leaving early in April. Next year I hope to secure a plentiful supply. At present it is gratifying to have rediscovered, as it were, a lost species.

A correspondent of yours inquires whether the Black-winged Stilt bred this year at Suttaupoor. They did, in unusual numbers; and Baboo Kalee Narain reported early having collected over two hundred and thirty eggs, and would, I believe, have gone on collecting an indefinite number (he being very much delighted at his ornithological discovery) had I not pointed out to him that we had already sufficient to supply all the museums in India with specimens.

The eggs and nest of *Reguloides superciliosus* will possess considerable interest to European readers. I did not, unfortunately, take them myself; but I have every reason to believe them genuine. They were brought to me by a native collector with the parent bird, which was caught by hand on the nest. I had never instructed him to search for the eggs of these birds; and

he had not the slightest idea when he brought them that they were of any value. He collected at or about the same locality the eggs of some thirty species of birds, which he brought with the parents, with all of which I was previously acquainted, and all of which were correct. The nest was found at Chimbla, beyond Kotegurh, some five marches north of Simla, in the Himalayahs, at an elevation, as far as I can judge, of about 7000 feet. It was placed on, or in, a low flat branch of a fir-tree, and was almost globular in shape, and composed of moss, lichen, and some kind of hair or fur. It contained five fresh eggs, which are of about the same size as those of the Willow-Wren or the Chiffchaff, and have something of the same general character as the eggs of these two species, but they are slightly more pointed towards the small end than either. The ground-colour is a very delicate greenish-white; and they are thinly speckled and spotted, chiefly towards the large end, with a sort of burnt-umber brown, which in some spots is almost black, and in others excessively diluted and pale. The eggs have scarcely any gloss. They vary from $\cdot 68$ to $\cdot 7$ in. in length, and from $\cdot 54$ to $\cdot 55$ in. in breadth. They were procured on the 24th May 1870. Of course, after all, these eggs may not be genuine; but there are *prima facie* strong grounds for believing them to be so.

Another species, which is a novelty, at any rate in the plains of India, is *Alauda pispoletta*, Pallas. Amongst a large collection formed for me this cold weather in the Sirsa district by Nizam Oodeen Khan, I found three specimens of this Lark. I had never seen it before, but recognized it at once by its very short conical bill, its short feet and claws, like the Short-toed Lark, and its breast striated like the Sky-Lark's. I cannot understand how this Lark ever could have been united by Bonaparte with *Alaudula raytal*. There must have been some mistake, because the colouring of the two is so very distinct. The general tint of the latter is greyish-white, while that of the former is more that of the Short-toed Lark—a sort of pale fawn-colour with a slightly ashy shade. I mention this particularly, because Dr. Stoliczka, the only other Indian ornithologist who has ever before noticed this species, has, in my opinion, wrongly identified his spe-

cimens. In his "Ornithological Observations in the Sutlej Valley" (cf. *Ibis*, 1869, pp. 212, 213), he remarks that *A. pispoletta* "will stand as a distinct species; it was procured by me near Korzog in Rupshu, but appears to be much rarer than *A. raytal*; it most probably also migrates in winter to the lower hills and to the plains of North India." He then goes on to say that in general colouring it is very like *A. raytal*, "except that the ear-coverts are more whitish, and the feathers on the head and nape very narrowly streaked with dusky-brown, while they are more distinctly streaked in the former species; in size it is decidedly larger, the bill being in proportion rather long and slender, horny above, pale yellow below at the base, the upper mandible at the tip a little less curved; legs fleshy brown; length of wing 3·75 inches; tail 2·5 inches."

Now this, in my opinion, is certainly not *A. pispoletta*. The colouring, at any rate in the cold season, when my birds were killed, has a fawn-coloured tinge, utterly different from any thing that *A. raytal* ever has; and so far from the bill being in proportion rather "long and slender," the most characteristic feature of this species is its very short, small conical bill; moreover the wings in my specimens vary from 3·9 to 4·1 in.

On the whole, I can scarcely doubt that Dr. Stoliczka was in error, especially since Herr Von Pelzeln omits all notice of *A. pispoletta* in his review of Dr. Stoliczka's Collection (*Ibis*, 1868, p. 319); and if so, these specimens of mine are the first that have been obtained in this part of the world. It is just possible, however, that I myself am in error, as I have no copy of Pallas's 'Zoographia' by me to refer to: but my Larks are, I think, clearly those described in Gerbe's edition of Degland's 'Ornithologie Européenne' (ed. 1867, i. p. 343), the details given in which are founded on a paper by M. Vian (*Rev. Zool.* 1861, i. p. 346).

Yours, &c.,

ALLAN HUME.

Simla, July 7, 1870.

SIR,—When last staying with me, my friend Dr. Jerdon showed me what he considered to be a new *Cypselus*, of the *C. butassiensis* type, which he named *C. tectorum*. This species

was found at Asaloo, on the North Cachar Hills, by Major Godwin Austen, and was also procured from the Garrow Hills by Dr. J. Anderson. Later, Major Austen found it abundantly about the huts of the Garrows. It breeds at Asaloo in April and May, at heights of from 2500 to 4000 feet, constructing a very small shallow nest, some 2·25 in. in diameter, with some feathery seed agglutinated, as is so common in this family. The nest is attached to the palm-leaf thatch of huts. The huts have a double roof of palm-leaves; and it is on the upper surface of the lower layer of palm-leaves that the nest is made.

Major Godwin-Austen has subsequently noticed this species in the Journal of the Asiatic Society. My reason for thus prominently calling attention to it is, that, after carefully examining a specimen, it appears to me to be unquestionably *Cypselus infumatus*, Sclater (P. Z. S. 1865, p. 602), hitherto only recorded from Borneo. Specimens have been sent home I know; and I am anxious to learn as soon as possible whether this identification of mine is correct or not*. Yours, &c.,

ALLAN HUME.

Calcutta, July 9, 1870.

SIR,—In 'The Ibis' for April last (*supra*, p. 166) Mr. Blyth suggests that the female specimen of *Cyornis tickellæ* obtained by me, in plumage precisely similar to that of the type in the Calcutta Museum (presumed to be a male), is an exceptional case. This, however, is not so; for I have since obtained three other examples in like plumage, the sex of each of which I myself have ascertained by dissection, and all were females. Unfortunately I have not been able to examine a male.

In the same place Herr von Pelzeln's opinion as to the identity of *Erythrosterna leucura* and *E. parva* is disputed. Mr. Blyth is unmistakably correct; and the specimens in the Museum here leave no room for doubt. But as the former, I believe, is, in India, confined to Bengal and the neighbourhood,

* [Mr. Jerdon has been kind enough to inform us that he believes Mr. Hume to be right in the opinion above expressed—and also that the *C. tectorum* is certainly identical with Mr. Swinhoe's *C. tinus* (*supra* p. 90), as appears on a comparison of specimens.—ED.]

perhaps extending southward along the east coast of the Peninsula, Herr von Pelzeln's specimens belonged of course to the latter. The birds are migratory, and cross the Himalayas twice a year, the eastern and western forms doubtless crossing, if they do not also breed in, the eastern and western Himalayas respectively. In suggesting that *E. leucura* is only found, in India, in Bengal, I by no means intended to say, as Mr. Blyth has understood me to say, that it is not found out of India. I have obtained it myself in Pegu; Mr. Swinhoe mentions its occurrence in Hainan (*supra*, p. 247); and I have seen specimens from China. With respect to the distribution of *E. parva*, I would particularly call attention to Mr. Hume's observations (J. A. S. B. 1870, p. 116), which completely confirm my suggestion of its being the only species found in Western and North-western India. Mr. Hume also concurs with me in believing *Circus melanoleucus* to be restricted to the eastern part of the Peninsula. These are very interesting instances of the fact, to which Mr. Swinhoe called attention (*Ibis*, 1867, p. 234), of the great line of division in the Indian peninsula between eastern and western migratory forms, and form part of the evidence on the strength of which I dispute the lumping of the fauna of India proper with that of the so-called and (in my humble opinion) miscalled "Indian Region", a subject on which I hope to have more to say soon.

I take this opportunity of apologizing to the Zoologisch-botanische Gesellschaft of Vienna for having attributed to them in my recent work (*Geol. and Zool. Abyssinia*, p. 211) the publication of Dr. von Heuglin's "Systematische Uebersicht der Vögel Nordost-Afrika's", that paper having been published in the 'Sitzungsberichte' of the Vienna Academy; and I much regret my mistake in blaming the wrong body for its publication. I am indebted to Dr. Finsch for calling my attention to my blunder.

I am, &c.,

W. T. BLANFORD.

16 August, 1870. .

SIR,—In 'The Ibis' for the present year (*supra*, p. 135), reference is made to a paper contributed by Mr. Walter Buller to

Mr. Buller in the same paper (*loc. cit.*) states that "*Falco subniger* and *Milvus isurus*, which are quoted by Mr. Gurney as New-Zealand birds, have never been found in this country"*. My authority for quoting New Zealand as a *habitat* for the former was the veteran ornithologist, M. Jules P. Verreaux, who informed me that a New-Zealand specimen had passed through his hands. With regard to the latter, the Norwich Museum possesses a specimen, which I obtained from Mr. A. D. Bartlett, who assured me, at the time, that he had received it from New Zealand, and had satisfied himself that it had been killed in that country. Probably both these species, if not indigenous to New Zealand, may occasionally occur there as accidental visitors from the Australian continent.

Mr. Buller also refers to the Harrier of New Zealand in the following terms (*tom. cit.* p. 107):—"Whether *Circus gouldi* and *Circus assimilis* are identical, is, I believe, a disputed point with ornithologists". I have recently compared several New-Zealand specimens of *C. gouldi*, Bonaparte, with Australian specimens of the Harrier figured in Mr. Gould's 'Birds of Australia' (pl. 26) under the name of *C. assimilis*, and was satisfied that they are absolutely identical.

This species should stand as *C. gouldi*, the other name having been erroneously attached to it by Mr. Gould; for the bird originally figured and described under that title in Jardine and Selby's 'Illustrations of Ornithology' (ii. pl. 51) is the young of *C. jardinii* (B. Austral. pl. 27), and this latter is therefore the true *C. assimilis* of those ornithologists. I am, &c.,

J. H. GURNEY.

SIR,—A new species of Barbet has been passed over as an intermediate state of the young of *Megalæma mystacophanus* (Temminck); and for it we propose the following name and diagnosis:—

MEGALÆMA HUMII, sp. n.

Sexes alike: body green; lores, a triangular occipital patch,

* [Both these statements were made in Mr. Gould's 'Handbook to the Birds of Australia' (i. pp. 29 and 51), and the first repeated in 'The Ibis' for 1866 (p. 421).—ED.]

and a small spot on each side of the breast, scarlet; forehead greenish yellow shading into light blue, a line above and below the eye bright blue; the sides of the occiput, and whole neck and nape, very dark green, tipped with crescents of bright shining green; upper plumage rich dark green, with the quills brown as in all the other *Megalæmatinæ*.

In size it is rather larger than *M. mystacophanus*; wing 3·9, tail 2·7 in.

Hab. Borneo.

From *M. mystacophanus* it may be distinguished by the following characters:—

	Forehead.	Throat.	Superciliary streak.	Mystacial spot.
<i>M. mystacophanus</i> ..	Golden-yellow.	Scarlet.	Black.	Yellow.
<i>M. humii</i>	Greenish-yellow, shading into blue.	Pale green.	Blue.	Blue.

Among the Asiatic species of the group the sexes do not differ, and in the young bird the whole plumage is generally green, the bright colours of the head being gradually assumed. It was thought that the green throat of *M. humii*—an uncommon colour in the adult bird, would turn into scarlet, and the greenish forehead into golden-yellow; but the fact that in many specimens the scarlet on the occiput was fully developed, while not a trace had appeared on the throat, raised doubts in our minds. A few weeks ago we received a specimen from Penang of the young stage of the true *M. mystacophanus*, which had the scarlet on the throat almost entirely developed, while the occipital spot was still tinged with green and mixed with green feathers. This settles the question of the distinctness of the species.

All the specimens that we have as yet seen of *M. humii* are from Borneo—*M. mystacophanus* being found in Malacca and Sumatra. We have not seen enough examples to be able to speak with any certainty on this point; but the Bornean species, while distinct, present in so many cases analogies to the corresponding species of Malacca and Sumatra, that it is probable that this gives one more instance of the generic similarity, and specific distinctness, of the fauna of these districts.

We have named this bird after Mr. Allan Hume, a well-known contributor to your pages, and intend to give a figure of both stages of this bird in our work, now in course of publication.

Yours, &c.,

C. and G. MARSHALL.

London, 20 Sept. 1870.

SIR,—Mr. Gurney has called my attention to the following points in my recent paper on Dr. von Heuglin's work. Mr. Gurney considers that *Vultur chinco* (*supra*, p. 422) was founded by Daudin on "Le Chinco" of Levaillant, whose plate represents *V. cinereus* from China, where it has lately been rediscovered by Père David. He further informs me that the bird lately brought home from Abyssinia by Mr. Jesse, and named *Bubo ascalaphus* by Dr. Finsch is really *B. dilloni*, having ascertained this fact by examining the specimen now in Lord Walden's collection. Lastly, I am quite wrong in suggesting (p. 434) that *Lanius collurio* does not breed in South Africa; for Mr. Andersson found it doing so in several places, as I am informed by Mr. Gurney; and M. Jules Verreaux likewise tells me that he often found the nest in South Africa.

I am, &c.,

R. B. SHARPE.

Colebrooke, Fermanagh,
29 Sept. 1870.

SIR,—I have the pleasure of informing you of the occurrence in Ireland of *Astur atricapillus*—an example of which was shot in the Galtee Mountains in February last*, and was at first believed to be a common Gos-Hawk, *A. palumbarius*; but, having since had the opportunity of examining some specimens of that species in Lord Lilford's collection, I immediately detected the difference between them and the Galtee bird. Upon returning to Ireland, with the kind permission of Dr. Carte, I compared it with a specimen of *A. atricapillus* from the Dublin Society's collection, and cleared up any doubt that remained in my mind—the closely-set transverse bars, the longitudinal streaks (stronger

* [An example has also been obtained in Scotland (*cf. supra*, p. 292)
—ED.]

and bolder than in the European species), the general dusky appearance of the breast, and the dark slate-blue head removing all question upon the subject. The bird was a mature female, and weighed 3 lb. 7 oz.; the ovary was somewhat enlarged, and the stomach contained the remains of a rabbit.

I am, &c.,

VICTOR BROOKE.

Turin, Sept. 1870.

SIR,—In Dr. Hartlaub's last "Bericht" on the progress of ornithology in 1868, he says (p. 125) that a specimen of *Hypocolius ampelinus* in this museum was brought from the Nyamnyam country by Sig. Piaggia. I cannot understand how that statement has been made; for Dr. Hartlaub wrote to me long ago about this specimen, and I told him that we had it from Sig. Botta—the same gentleman who (I believe) gave two other specimens to the Leyden Museum, so that most probably they were all from the same locality. I think it may be interesting to science to correct this mistake, as I believe that the exact locality where this bird was found has never been determined with certainty.

I remain, &c.,

TOMMASO SALVADORI.

. We may add that Dr. Hartlaub is also in error when, in the same place, he states that this species was figured in the 'Journal für Ornithologie.' The "gute Abbildung" appeared in the 'The Ibis' for 1868.—ED.

Our friend Herr Robert Collett, writing from Christiania in July last, informs us that he had learnt from Herr H. Friele, of Bergen, that in the summer of 1868 an example of *Upupa epops* was taken in Spitsbergen, and brought thence to Hammerfest by a ship-captain. We believe that the species had not before been met with at a higher latitude than 62°, so that this fact gives a considerable extension to its accidental range.

We regret to learn, from the pages of our contemporary the 'Journal für Ornithologie,' that the well-known veteran ornithologist FRIEDRICH BOIE died on the 3rd of March last. He was born, says Dr. Möbius in an obituary notice, in 1789. When his first contribution was published we are not quite sure; but his 'Reise durch Norwegen,' giving the results of his travels as far as the Loffoden Islands in the year 1817, appeared in 1822, being edited by Dr. H. Boie (his father, we believe); while he himself only last year performed the same office for a paper by Herr G. R. Barth. The deceased was probably the first ornithologist who explored the coasts of northern Norway, now so familiar to several of us; and many of his observations are still of the highest interest.